Business Notices.

THE PIC-NIC BASKET.

This new article, just got up by CROOK & DUFF, Nos. 39 and Within a moderate space they pack in cans and jars, nearly fitted to the Beaket sad to each other, cold meats, pickled and raw oysters, salads, sandwiches, preserves, relistes sardiness ligoors, condinants, and all the essentials and luxuries for a pinnic exeuration party. These stores are put up from the best materials, and the use of the Basket given without charge. terials, and the use of the Basket given without charge.

Call and see the Pic-Nic Basket at Nos. 39 and 40 Park row

COUNTERFEIT BASK NOTES.

BEVENTY-RIGHT NEW COUNTERPRITS IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, according to the Typographical Bank Note Reporter

On the four bundred and thirty two fac-similes of genuine notes in the first three numbers of this Excycloranta there are Two HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX SPURIOUS, RAISED AND ALTERED Notes now in circulation: -altered in the name and location of the bank-altered in the denominational value, and made, in almost every instance, from the worthless bills of broken banks, and entirely unlike the genuine.

If you wish to be safe from such frauds, buy the FAC-SIMILE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN CURRENCY.

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> FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS AND PERIODICAL AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE GOUNTRY.

> > WM. COUSLAND & Co., Publishers,

STEARNS & MARVIN'S BALAMANDER SAFES, powder and burglar Proof Lock.

Powder and burglar Proof Lock.

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Depot No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

WHAT MORE IS WANTED? change of food, 'tis not denied,'
to which to live, must be relied;'
to which to live, must be relied;'
to Cream that codes with cost tank's slight,
to FOOR MINUTE FREERERS, and all right,
y TORREY'S plan, must then prevail—
plan that ne'er was known to fail.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequalled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work, and of earning more money than any other machines which have ever been used. Singer's Machines are now used In all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The New Family Machines at \$50 and \$75 have become \$50.000.

necessity wherever they have become known.

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indeed fresh stock of all Novelties—English, French and

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have removed temporarily from No. 485 to No. 501 BROADWAY, where they will continue to sell their celebrated Noiseless Family Sewing Machines, NEW STYLES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy entarged and beautiful premises at No. 485. SEWING MACHINES AT \$5, \$6, AND \$10.

DOUBLE TREEAD MACHINE AT \$35.

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Local and Travenug Agents wanted throughout the world

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-Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other made in this market, or money relunded.

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"We prefer them for family use." - [N. Y. Tribune.
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THE WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE has already established its reputation as the best Family Machine artaut. The singular simplicity and beauty of its mechanism is streeted by the fact, that while it is notecless in its operation, it is competent to make at least 4,000 attendes a minute with unerring accuracy. Price \$30. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail by

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Mosses. WHITNEY & LYON are satisfied, after investigation, that the Patent assued to give Howe, jr., Sept. 10, 1846, for a Bewing Machine, is valid, and they have ruffitled the conditions of their Rockers, and their Machines are now authorized under said Patent.

of their license, and their Machines are now anti-order under their Patent

Elias Howr, Jan.

No. 417 Broome-st.

No. 417 Broome-st.

No. 477 Broadway.

DECORATIONS IN FRESCO AND ENCAUSTIC, in

HOMES FOR ALL.-The AMERICAN EMIGRAST Allo are Bounstran Company (incorporated by the State of Hew-York), Office No. 186 Broadway, New-York, will red at reasonable prices, and on easy terms, in quantities as desired: Homestead Farma, Wild Lands well timbered, and containing Minerals, Cannel Coal, &c., in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia Minerals, Cannel Coal, &c., in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia Minerals, Mineral Politics (1998), 1998.

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It is always the same, being manufactured uniformly the finest pustoral district of the State Read the Report of the New-York Academy of Medicine on its properties. Copies may be had at the Depot, No. 73 Liberty-st. GLASS SHADES!

Of all sizes, for covering Clocks, Flowers, &c., constantly and and made to order.

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This is a perfectly pure and delicate Wine from the Vineyard of Messre. De Venoge & Co., Epermay, France.

This is a perfectly pure and delicate Wine from the Vineyard of Messre. De Venoge & Co., whose extate lies in the center of the four-found Champague Dustrict of France. It has inthetre been confined to the best tables of England and the Continent, and has only very recently been introduced into this country, where its rare quality, combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, is already schieving a success and popularity unprecedented in the annais of the wine trade.

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CRAMPS, PAINS AND DIARRHOLA. The only certain, safe and reliable remedy in these complaint is the Lire Duors, prepared by TRALL & STOW, No. 43 Bewery.

LADIES FOR THE COUNTRY, wishing GAFTER Boots at 12 shillings together with Ladies, Missey, Boys and Children's Boots and Shores of all the various etyles, India Rub-iers, &c., patroniz-Miller & Co., No. 357 Canal-st.

F. Y S .- BALLOT BROTHERS 409 Broadway The largest SHERT Emperium in the Union. SHERTS made to order, and warranted to fit. All styles of SHERTS at ver ion prices. Ballou BROTHERS, No. 460 Broadway.

By the DOZEN.
HALF DOZEN.
or SINGLE SHIRT.
IRA FRAEGO & SON. 61 NAMES St.
PROADWAY, And look at what is placed there for the GRATUITOUS INSPECTION OF THE PUBLIC. gleet to honor this invitation.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES rurpass all in either hemisphere. His assortment of Ladies' Loug Braids, Fronts, Half Wigs, etc., is now complete. His aplendid Dye is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every new Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Astor House. Copy the

Dr. J. Bovee Dop's office hours for consultation are from 12 to 6 p. m., at No. 649 Broadway, where his IMPRESAL WASH BITTERS, for Incipient Consumption and other diseases, are for sale by CHAS WIDDIFFELD.

Price \$1 50 for a quart bottle.

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POSTAGE STAMPS (three and ten centa) for SALE

New York Daily Tribunc.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUSE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greater & Co.

To Inventors.

We shall be pleased to receive from inventors de tailed accounts of their inventions or discoveries, and, if sufficiently important, will notice them for the benefit of our readers.

P. L. GILBERT (Museum Building) ALBANY, has THE TRIBUNE

The Cricket match at Montreal terminated vesterday in a victory for the Canadian over the New-York players.

Again the tide of travel is setting away from Pike's Peak, where, it is said, four or five times as many people as the mines will support are congregated. These reports are from a Mr. McCoy, who left Denver City on the 24th alt., and affirms that the only claims which pay-six or eight in all-are on the Gregory road. Accounts, on the other hand, brought by the express, and reaching to the 30th ult., are what the telegraph cails "fistering."

The Kansas Constitutional Convention, which has permanently organized at Wyandotte, electing Mr. J. M. Winchell as President, consists of 35 Republicans and 17 Democrats. Perhaps it is as well that Leavenworth County went wrong, since otherwise the party of Freedom would not have had sufficient opposition to stimulate it to effort. As it is, there is a good working majority on the right side-a majority larger than we have seen claimed by the most sanguine Republican journals, in or out of the Territory. Those prints which hypocritically condoled with us touching the small show made by our friends in Kansas, can, now that the majority of two has become one of 19, dry their eyes.

We publish in another column an appeal in behalf of the cause of Hungary. Its author, Col. Asboth, has spent in New-York the heavy years that have passed since the downfall of his country in 1849, and has won the sympathy and respect of all who have had the good fortune to know him. He has now been charged by Gov. Kossuth with the duty of organizing the Hungarian exiles in the United States with a view to their taking part in an expected movement for establishing the independence of Hungary, to be made with the assistance of Napoleon III. For this purpose funds are required, and Col. Asboth appeals to the generosity of the American people, without whose contribution it will be impossible for him to act. Contributions may be sent to Shepherd Knapp, esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall street. The public may be assured that all moneys intrusted to Mr. Knapp will be religiously and exclusively applied to the object for which they are

We have not, as yet, received the names of the gentlemen put in nomination by the Republican Convention of Maine, which met yesterday at Portland; but there can be little doubt that the Hon. Lot M. Morrill, who has already served the State as Governor with signal ability and success, was renominated and will be triumphantly reelected. The election of his colleagues on the ticket is equally certain.

A determination among the delegates to present the name of William Pitt Fessenden as a candidate for the Presidency was only prevented from finding expression by the positive wish of Senator Fessenden himself. While this unwillingness to be thus put torward does not surprise us on his part, it cannot render him any the less prominent as a candidate in the eyes of the people of New England, or of the whole country. Mr. Fessenden is well known as one of the foremost of Republican statesmen, not only as a man of eminent ability and force of character, bold and frank in the utterance of his opinions, though always securing the respect and confidence of opponents as well as friends, but also as a sincere and constant advocate of economy in the expenditures of the Federal Government. In these and other respects he certainly possesses elements of green popular strength as a candidate, which must insure to his name a careful and friendly consideration in the Republican National Convention. That body, we doubt not, will eventually adopt as the standard-bearer of the cause the man best adapted to meet the exigencies of the crisis; and if Mr. Fessenden should prove to be that man, we shall have a leader whom any party need not be ashamed to follow.

THE NEWS FROM THE WAR.

The arrival of the Asia adds nothing to the brief telegraphic report of the great victory on the Mincio, which was reported in our columns yesterday morning, by way of Newfoundland. The battle took place on Friday, June 24, lasting from 4 o'clock in the morning till 8 in the evening, and the steamers sailed the next day before any details could have been received. We must, therefore, wait for the arrival of the Arago here, or the Hungarian at Quebec, for the particulars, so anxiously expected by the public curiosity. Meanwhile, as the numbers of the combatants were about equal on both sides, the result seems to settle one point, at least, namely, that the Austrian soldier is not a match for the French.

gland, as well as here, seems to have been that the Allies would not fight a great battle until the corps of Prince Napoleon, marching from Tuscacy, had arrived to attack the Austrians in the rear, while it was supposed a flotilia would be launched on the Lake of Garda to enable the Allies also to make a flank attack in that quarter. Napoleon III has, however, waited for none of these things, but has fought and won the fight. It is also evident from the correspondence from the allied camp, of which we elsewhere give all that is important, that to fight was the only practicable course. Delay would have checked the victorious impulse of the allied troops, and would have given the Austriars opportunities to bent them by superiority of numbers in smaller encounters.

In the movements of the Austrian army, the same vacillating indecision is apparent under Schlick which had before resulted in the defeat and disgrace of Gyulai. They at first prepared for battle on the line from Lonato to Castiglione, San Cassiano, Carrians, and Volta. Here a piateau gradually rises toward the lake and the Mincio. offering a succession of excellent positions, each stronger and more concentrated than the preceding ope, so that the conquest of the edge of the plateau would not constitute a victory, but only the first act of a battle. Their right wing was covered by the lake; their left was drawn back considerably, leaving unguarded nearly ten miles of the line of the Mincio. But this, instead of being a disadvantage, was in fact the finest feature of the position, from the circumstance that beyond the Mincio lay the dangerous ground inclosed between the four fortresses, into which an enemy could not venture unless be possessed a great numerical superiority. The line of the Mincio seing commanded at its southern extremity by Mantus, and the ground beyend the Mincio belonging to the spheres of action of both Mantua and Verona, every attempt to treat the Austrians in the position on the plateau with contempt by marching past them toward the Mincio, would soon have been brought to a standstill; the advancing army would have seen its commu nications annihilated without being able to endanger those of the Austrians. But the most dangerous part of such a move would have been that it must have been done under the eyes of the Austrians on the plateau, who would have had nothing to do but to set their whole line in motion and fall upon the straggling columns of the enemy, from Volta upon Jeito, from Carriana upon Guidizzolo and Ceresara, from Castiglione upon Castel, Goffredo and Montechiaro. Such a battle would have been fought by the Allies under a tremendous disadvantage, and might have ended in a second Austerlitz with the parts reversed. Such was the position which the Austrians had

assumed; and they had in it the further advantage of perfectly knowing the whole ground, from the fact that for years it has been the scene of their annual army exercises, carried out upon the largest scale. As we have said, it was carefully prepared for the expected conflict; the towns and villages were fortified; and then, at the last moment, for some reason that, in a military point of view, is utterly inexplicable, they abandon the ground, retreat bag and baggage across the Mincio. where, on the 24th, they are attacked and finally beaten. Whether this sudden and important change in the plan of the campaign had anything to do with the action of Prussia, which Power is said to consider the quadrangle of the Mincio and Adige as in some sort a part of the defenses of Germany, is a question on which we may hope for more light hereafter. One thing, however, is pretty certain with regard to Prussia, and that is, that her attitude must prevent Louis Napoleon from drawing many more troops from France to Italy. As our readers are already aware, that Power has mobilized six out of her nine army corps; that is, she has called into service the Landwehr, consisting of soldiers belonging to those corps which, having completed turee years of regular service, are discharged on indefinite furlough. Of these six army corps, five are to toke a position on the lower and middle Rhine. Thus some 170,000 Prussians must at about the present date be in line between Coblentz and Mentz; and no doubt two other federal corps, that of Bavaria and that of Baden, Würtemberg at Besse Darmstadt, will also take their position in Baden and the Palatinate, making from 100,000 to 120,000 men in addition. Against such forces Na poleon III. will require almost every man now at his disposal in France. In this case he may find it advisable to have recourse to a Hungarian insurrection, and to the services of Kossuth; though we may be pretty sure that he will not call such agencies into requisition until he is compelled.

That Prussia now actually intends to take part in the war is very doubtful; but it will not be so easy for her to avoid it. Her military system, by making soldiers of the majority of the whole idult able-bodied population, puts such a strain upon the nation, from the moment the Landwehr-even of the first levy only-is called out, that the country cannot afford to stand by with arms grounded for any length of time. At the present moment, all able bodied males, from 20 to 32 years of age, are under arms in six provinces out of eight. The derangement caused by this in the whole commercial and industrial organization of Prussia is enormous; and the country can only stand it on condit on that the men are led before the enemy without delay; the men themselves could not stand it-in a couple of months the whole army would be in a state of mutiny. Beside this, national feeling is running so high in Germany, that Prussia, row that she has gore so far, cannot retrest. The recollections of the peace of Basel, and of the irresolutions of 1805 and 1806, and of the Confederation of the Rhine, are still so vivid that the Germans are determined not to allow themselves now to be beaten singly by their wary opponent. The Prussian Governmen cannot master this feeling; it may attempt to direct it, but if it does so, it is bound hand and foot to the movement, and every trace of wavering will be considered as treason, and will recoil upon the waverer. There will, no doubt, be attempts at negotiation; but all parties are now so engaged that no road out of the labyrinth appears open in any direction.

If Germany, however, takes part in this war, there is no doubt that another actor will soon sppear upon the scene. Russia has informed the lesser German States that she will interfere if the Germans do not sit quietly by while Austria is being dismembered. Russia is concentrating two army corps on the Prussian, two on the Austrian, one on the Turkish frontier. She may enter upon a campaign some time this year, but it will certainly be late. No recruits have been enlisted in Russia since the Peace of Paris; the men on furlough, owing to the great losses during the war, cannot be numerous; and if the army corps, even after the recall of the men on furlough, reach 40,000 each, it will be much. Russia cannot undertake an offensive campaign before 1860. and then with not more than 200,000 or 250,000 The general impression of military men in En- men. Now, there are at present available in Ger-

many, for use on the North, four Prussian corps, 136,000 men; the 9th and 10th Federal corps. with the reserve division, say 80,000 mec; and at least three Austrian corps, or 140,000 men; so that, for a defensive war, or even an attack on Russian Poland, Germany has nothing to fear from Russia even now. But whenever Russia engages in this war, there will be appeals to national passions and to the opposed interests of classes, and the contest will take dimensions which will be likely to put the war of the first French Revolution

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Disputes to Tae N. T. Tribute
WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7.

The Cass letter concerning neutral rights has been completed, and is fully approved by the President and Cabinet. It will be sent immediately to all our Ministers abroad. It covers the points heretofore stated by me, and declares coal not contraband, contrary to the assumption of England. The neutral position of the United States in the Europe an war is asserted emphatically.

It was proposed to publish the dispatch or an outline of it here, but the President this morning discountenanced that course, preferring to await the meeting of Congress. He may yet change his op nion, however.

Last year's expenditures were recently stated at sixty-six and a half millions, but this amount did not include the five milions for the Post-Office deficiency, recently admitted to exist, nor other large items to be developed.

Secretary Floyd's friends are apprehensive about his bealth. He has gone to Alum Springs, but will return in a fortnight to try the Bedford Springs.

Washington, Thursday, July 7, 1859. Commander Farrand, Lieut. Kelly and Master John Pearson have been ordered to the Warrington Navy

Lieut. Armstrong has been ordered to the command of the steamer Sumter.

Lieut. Doty and Assistant Surgeon Weber have been

refered to the stoop-of-war Wyoming.
Surgeon Mayo has been ordered to the receivinghip at New-York.
It is estimated that a reduction of from two to three hudred thou and dollars will be effected during the fiscal year jost commenced, by the retrenchment in the expenses attending the collection of the customs reve-nue, now in progress. These will continue to be made from time to time, as reliable information on the sub-

ect may reach the Secretary.

A number of gentlemen, from different parts of the

A number of gentlemen, from different parts of the Union, are making arrangements for an early private meeting at Washington, to consult as to the best means of bringing Gen. Lane of Oregon prominently before the country as a candidate for the Presidency.

The President continues to assure his friends that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal, has decided that the following named articles are properly chargeable with nineteed per centum duty: Suk; violin strings; Italian cloths, as a manufacture of worsted need for garments and linings; button stuff, not being chargeable with ninetees per ceatum duty: Sik; violin strings; Italian cloths, as a manufacture of worsted
med for garments and linings; button stuff, not being
cut into slips or patterts of requisite size and shape for
shoes and bootees. Veneers, no other instrument than
a saw having been used in their construction, and requiring still to undergo other process before they can
be applied to purposes of veneering, are free from
Canada, under the Reciprocity Treaty.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending
with June amounted to \$2,533,000. The drafts paid
amounted to tearly three millions and the drafts issued
to above two millions. The balance in the Treasury
was \$4,438,000.

The Progrum of Friday last says that the wrecked
schooner lying near Ship Island Snoals is believed, on
competent authority, to be the Sarah Bartlet, which
three months ago left Charleston for Boston with a
cargo of cotton sugar and molasses. The vessel lies
capsized, and it is thought all on board were lost.

Brevet Major Riogensy of the 4th Arthliery of the
Army, died last right at Georgetown, D. C.

Maine Republican Convention.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. PORTLAND, Toursday, July 7, 1859. The Republican State Convention held here to-day

was very large and very harmonious. There was a strong desire in the Convention to pre ent Mr. William Pitt Fessenden as a candidate for the Presidency, but its expression was prevented by Mr. Fessenden's decided opposition to such a use of his name.

To the Associated Press.
PORTLAND, Thursday, July 7, 1859. The Maine Republica session in this city. J. R. Brown of Portland presides. Two hundred and seven towns are represented by 655

From Pike's Peak--Conflicting Accounts.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Toursday, July 7, 1859. The express from Denver City has arrived here, bringing dates of the 30th ult. The accounts from the gold region continue flattering. The Indians were very troublesome, and an expedition to chastise them was talked of.

Mr. McCoy, who left Denver City on the 24th ult. nforms The St. Joseph Gazette that only eight or ten claims have yet been discovered that pay. These are on the Gregory road, the rest being ail a desert. He says that the reports of the richness of other claims are absolutely false, and that the miners were leaving in large numbers. Some three thousand wagons are now on a return trip. Mr. McCoy estimates that there are now about the mines from 25,000 to 30,000 persons, most of whom are doing othing or working for their board. He says the mires will not support more than 5,000 people, and advises everybody to stay at home.

One hungred and thirty-six troops from Carlisle Barracks arrived here en route to Santa Fé.

Kansas Constitutional Convention. Sr. Louis, Wednesday, July 6, 1859.

A special dispatch to The Democrat says that the Kansas Constitutional Convention met at Wyand ste vesterday, and permanently organized by the election of J. M. Winchell as Pre-ident, and A. J. Martin as Secretary. No business of importance was transacted. The Convention stands 35 Republicans to 17 Demo-

Cricket Match-New-York Beaten by Montreal. MONTREAL, Thursday, July 7, 1859.

The cricket match between New-York and Montreal was finished at 51 o'clock this evening. The Montrealers won, with seven wickets to go down.

The Case of Policeman Cunningham. Philadelphia, Toursday, July 7, 1859. Policeman Cunningham, charged with the murder of McCrory while making his arrest, has been acquitted.

Weather at the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 7, 1859.

The reports from all points South state that the weather is unseasonably cold.

Southern Steamship Company.

Bosros, Thursday, July 7, 1859.

The Southern Steamship Company organized to-day by choosing Directors, Tressurer and Clerk. The capital is not to exceed \$25,000. Two first-class steamers are to be put on the route from Boston to steamers are to be put on the route from Boston to Charleston or Savannah, as the Directors may deter-

The Steamer Lehigh on Fire. The steamer Lehigh on Fire.

The steamer Lehigh bound to Chechnati, caught fire in the hold while lying at the wharf last evening. The boat was only slightly injured, but the valuable cargo of assetted produce was seriously damaged by water.

State Agricultural College.

The corner stone of the State Agricultural College, was laid to day in the presence of an immense co-course of persons, by ex Governor John A. King. Speaches were made by G-o. King, Maj. Patrick of J. ffersor County, the Hon. A. B. Conger, President of the New-Yerk State Agricultural Society, ex-Sensitor Williams of Ithaca, W. H. Bogart of Aurora, J. C. Peters of Generor, Col. B. P. Joneson, and others. Wilhams of Ithaca, W. H. Bogart of Aurora, J. C. Peters of Genesee, Col. B. P. Johnson, and others. The Trustees report that \$40,000 have been subscribed by citizens o Ovid and vicinity, and a like sum ap-proprieted by the State. The building will be ready or 150 pupils next Spring.

POLITICAL.

-The North Adams News says there is some talk in that county of putting ex-Gov. Briggs before the people for the next Governor of Massachusetts.

-Since the Hon. Humphrey Marshall declined running again for Congress in the Louisville, Ky., District, the Democra ic papers of that city have been hinting very strongly that Mr. Marshall was dissatisfied with the position taken by the Opposition in that State in favor of a slave code for the Territories. The Louisville Journal pub ishes a letter from Mr. Marstall, in which te denies that there is any truth in the statements. He fully indorses the Opposition, and will take the stump in his district in a few days.

-The Cleveland Leader illustrates the position of Judge Dennison, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, by republishing a series of resolutions introduced by him into the Onio Legislature in 1850. They favor the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories, the abolition of Slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and oppose the passage of any Fugitive Slave Law.

-" General" Hagadorn-formerly of The Syra cuse Courier-editor of The Troy Budget, has been appointed Collector of the Port of Troy, in place of C. L. McArthur removed. Salary \$1,100. McArthur is a "Soft"-Hagadorn is a "Hard." Comment is unnecessary.

-The New-York correspondent of The Charleston Mercury says that Judge Douglas, while in this city, was "unnoticed by politicians, and even neglected by those ready recognizers of political availability, the Common Councilmen. His solitary state at the Everett House, when contrasted with the brilliant demonstrations that greeted bim on his recent visits, is very suggestive with reference to his possible future. If the Judge has no adherents in this city, where every form of political faith has its disciples and every rising man his troops of personal friends what shall we think of his prospects in other parts of the country?

PERSONAL.

-We hear from Brussels that the exhibition of the Cartoons for Monumental Paintings, by German artists, will be opened in the rooms of the Ducal Palace in the course of this month. There is a sort of excitement among the Belgian artists and art lovers. If all the artists keep their promises, cartoons will be sent by Herren Bendemann, Peter von Cornelius, Fay of Dusseldorf, Julius Hübner of Dresden, W. von Kaulbach, Lessing of Karlsruhe, Schnorr of Munich, Steinle M. von Schwind, Wisticelius of Weimar, Schrandolph of Munich, and Hiero von Holtorp of Paris.

-Among the numerous poems which recent events have called forth in Germany, the voice of King Ludwig of Bavaria has been heard again. He considers bimself as happy in having lived to see the time when Germans call out unanimously to fight against the French; whereas, in the time of the first Frenca Emperor, Bavarians and other German troops fought under the French banner. His verses are said to be no better than they were when Heine poured merciless ridicule upon them.

-A communication has been received by the Royal Society from the French Government, stating that M. Delamarche has been appointed to succeed Capt. Legras as French Superintendent of the Meteorological Observations, under the regulations agreed to by the Conference at Brussels in 1857.

-The retirement of Mr. Charles Kean from the Princess's Theater will, according to the aunouncements in the journals, be marked by an extraor linary celebration. The old Etonians, his schoolfellows, have resolved to recognize him as one of the il ustrious members of their body, without excluding the general public from joining in a demonstration of respect that really belongs to the nation at large. Tous, while in the banquet and testimonial by which it is preposed to bonor him the initiative is taken by a Committee consisting entirely of noblemen and geatlemen educated at Etop, his admirers, without distinction, are invited to contribute toward the gift and to participate in the symposium. The 20th of July next | which is the maximum. is appointed as the day for the festival, and the Ear of Carbsle is already announced as chairman.

-Mdile. Emmy Lagrua, a young singer who has been engaged to replace Bosio at the Imperial Theater of St. Petersburg, is described as a person of extraordinary attainments. Though a Siclian, she speaks and sings Italian with Tuscan purity, and French and German like a native of each country. Her literary acquirements, too, would be deemed remarkable, even in a man. She is, moreover, a beautiful woman, has a superb voice, is an actress of genius, and a finished singer. In short, if we are to be lieve all that is said of her, she must be a paragon. M. Calzado, the Director of the Theatre Italien, has endeavored, by magnificent offers, to tempt her to Paris, but she prefers, it seems, the Russian capital. -Carl Lauch, the eminest composer of " Lieder,"

-Julius Rietz, the music director of Weimar, has ast produced a new opera, entitled "George Neumark," at the Court Theater. He is known by several symphonies and other orchestral works of merit -A young Swedish singer, Mademoiselle Andrée, is making a great sensation at Stockholm, and promises, t would seem, to be another Jenny Lind. At a con cert given the other day at the Royal Theater, and attended by all the rank and fashion of the court and city, she was received with the utmost enthusiasm. She is about to make her appearance on the opera

and popular part-songe, died lately at Berlin.

-The London correspondent of The Interness Courier has the following: "I mentioned lately that the publishers, Smith, Elder & Co., had resolved on startng a monthly magazine, and had secured the cooperation of Mr. Thackeray. The terms of that cooperation are so remarkable as to be worthy of specific notice. Mr. Teackeray contracts to supply two tales, each extending to sixteen parts, or carried over sixteen numbers of the magazine, and is to receive £350 each part. The publishers, however, have a right to print, in a separate form, one edidition of each of the tales. Thus the novelist has work provided for two years and eight months at the handsome allowance of £350 a month. You may rely on the accuracy of this statement, and it certainly forms a curious and interesting chapter in literary history."

Shakespeare's likely to be in Chancery. A legacy of £2,500 was left by the late Mr. John Snaksspeare, (the Orienta ist), for the maintenance of the cuse. The executors of Mr. Shakespeare, or their advisers, deeming it possible that the gift might be held to be void on the ground of uncertainty, have determined to obtain the costly opinion of the Court of Charcery, and hence the proceedings.

-Prof. Bendemann, at Dresden, has accepted the Directorship of the Royal Art Academy at Diseldorf, and was expected there in the beginning of July.

-The colossal bust of the late Prof. Lichtenstein, executed in Carrara marble by Herr Wolff, has just been erected in the Zoological Garden at Berlin, which owes its existence to him. -On the 7th of July, the birthday of the 1ste Em-

peror Nicholas, the solemn uncovering of the monument erected to his memory was to take place at St. Petersburg. It is an equestrian statue, representing

Baron Von Clodt. -Herr Hacklander of Stuttgart, the popular author, has received a telegraphic despatch from the Austrian Emperor, at Verons, to come into the Austrias beadquarters in order to revise the official resorts of "battles" and "victories." Herr Hacklander ascompanied the Austrian army in 1848, in the same capacity. His description then of the battle at No. vars, it seems, brought him, among other distinctions, a kiss from the late old Field-Marshal Rudetsky. which inspired him with the following rhetorical curiosity in his book on the Italian Campaign: "Taree kisses there are by which the human being is blest; the first is that which the mother presses on the serborn infant's head; the second, that which the newly wedded bride bestows on your lipe; the third, that with which love or friendship closes your eyes, whea

your career on earth is ended; but I, more blest than

other mortals, have to boast of the fourth kiss of

the Emperor in the aniform of his first regiment, the

silver double eagle on his helmet. The sculptor .

bliss-that of 'Father Radetzky " " -It is said that the difficulties between the Imperial Benspartists and the descendants of Mrs. Patterson of Baltimore, the reputed wife of the Duke of Westphalia, are in the way of being composed. Tae Emperor has offered to make Jerome a Duke, and her grandson Jerome, who graduated at West Point and is now with the army in Italy, a Count, with suitable pecuniary endowments for the rank, if they will formally enounce all claims to the name of Bonaparte. The parties in interest have the matter under consideraion, and it seems to be the impression of their friends that the proposal will be accepted.

-Marshai Count Gyulai, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army of Italy, has retired to his estate. In passing through Vienna to take leave of his political and mil tary friends, he subscribed 25,000 florins to the fund for the expenses of the war.

-The boy Mortara has been "confirmed," with great display, in the Church of St. Peter's Chains /ad

has decided that its principal promenade shall be called the Corso Victor Emanuel II., and the principal etreet Garibaldi." -The Austrian General, Baron Reischach, received three wounds at Magenta. It is said that a Zouave,

who sent a bullet into his thigh, called out, " C'est pour tous, mon Géneral," as he took aim. -Mr. Hawthorne and his family left Paris on the 21st alt. for England, all in good health, including Mise Una, whose almost miraculous recovery is now com

plete. They sail for America on the 15th of July. -All Bohemia is reported to be marrying, and give ing in marriage, seized with the same epidemis of respectability which has evidently grown so rare and precious in Paris that even the Bourse goes to lew for sole possession of the few sparks which remain. The great milliner who has for many years been amassing a tremendous fortune by adorning the outside of our fair ladies' heads, condescends to bestow her daughter's hand on the son of George Sand, who has been amassing other things beside fortune in endowing the inside of the same lovely heads, and tesching them how to turn to the best account all the pains bestowed by the great milliner on the external deceration. Edmond, the great fortune-teller, gave away his sister with a dowry of £10,000 to a rich railway centractor at Notre Dame de Lorette recently. Those who love to descant upon the confusion of the times, could have enjoyed a rich treat in the contemplation of the gay equipages, the splendid dresses, the magnificent appliances of the bridal party, at this firstclass wedging; which in Paris means tapers seven feet high, carpet from the door to the altar, best togas for the priests and toggery for the beadies, lase altar cloth, and solid gold cups and saucers. All this had Edmond the fortune-teller, heaide the best music from the opera and the velvet chairs used on the very greatest occasions. And well he might. If report speaks true, he has made above 1,500,000 frances by his forbidden trade, and while ostensibly concealing himself from the police is their best friend and

-It is taken for granted that, should the Austrians be driven out of Italy, a French army of observation will have to be kept there for some time to come. Several of the French general officers, it is said, upon the strength of this conviction, have taken houses at

Milan and Genoa for two years and upward. -Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bartt, who recently died in London, has left personal property in England excreding \$10,000,000, and real estates of a like amount. The will is most voluminous, and has no less than 42 codicile, most of them in the baron's own harder ting. The probate stamp duty payable thereon is \$75 900,

-Lord Royle, of some diplomatic note is should marrying Lady Lascelles, the literary sister of Lord Harewood. She once wrote that no English lady should marry an Irish noble. She now, in her own case, "clears the way."

-The wife of a physician in this city, now in Paris, in a letter under date of June 22, says: "I must not omit to tell you how glad and thankful we are that Charles Summer is so much better and stronger than we feared at one time he ever would be. regained his stately and measured pace, his straight. manly form, and he talks with that spirit and animation that health and hope only give. We trust he may be ready and able to do battle in the coming struggle, and that he may gather laurels where he rece ved those brutal scars."

-Mr. Eugene Fuller, who threw himself overboard from the steamer Empire City on the 21st ult., and was drowned, was a brother of the late Margaret Fuller. Mr. Fuller had, some years since, a stroke of the sur, and has since been subject at intervals to temporary attacks of insanity, and it was while suffer ing from one of these that he threw bimself into the sea. He was a merchant in New Orleans, and was on

his way North to visit his friends. -The Rev. Arthur B. Fuller of Boston has been invited, but has not yet decided to accept, the pastor ste of the Unitarian Society in St. Paul, Minnesota. He leaves the society in Boston over which he has presided for several years, with its debt funded and much reduced.

-The Boston Atlas and Bee learns from the best authority that Mr Choate, when he left Boston, did not intend to proceed further than Halifax on his voyage to Europe, if he felt any inconvenience from the trip. On reaching Halifsx Mr. Choate concluded to proceed no further at this time, and will return by the next Halifax steamer to Boston. He is as well as when he left Boston.

-Col. Robt. Patterson, formerly of Perry, Wyo ming County, died at his residence in Westfield Chautauque county, on Monday last. Thirty years ago he removed from New-Hampsbire to Perry, where be resided until last year. He was a brother of ex-Lieut. Gov. George W. Patterson of Westfield.

-The father of the Hop. S. S. Cox of Ohio, lives in Zanesville. He has been for many years a descon of the Baptish Church in that town. elected to Congress he was appointed by the United States Marshal one of his deputies, and he was chiefly instrumental in agresting a solored man in that town, on the charge of being a fugitive slave. The members of the church thought it unbecoming a Christian society to have a slave-catcher for a deacon. They called a meeting and expelled him from the church, for doing which The Ohio Statesmen thinks "the concern ought to crumble to pieces and become

-Cyrus W. Plumer, whose sentence has just been commuted, publishes the following card in the Boston journals:

"I desire to express my thanks to all the friends and editors of public journals who have been active in my behalf—to all the signers of petitions in my favor—to many friends at Washington—to the members of the Cabinet, and especially to the President of the United States, for the change which has been made in my sentence, and to assure them that my future conduct shall show that interest has not been felt or mercy shown to a bad or unworthy man."